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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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CONTENTS

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

Grishin Addresses Moscow Rayon Conference (IZVESTIYA, 15 Dec 85)	1
Vorotnikov Presents RSFSR State Prizes (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 28 Dec 85)	5
Gapurov Addresses TuSSR Economic Aktiv (M. G. Gapurov; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 20 Aug 85)	7
Republic CP Buros Discuss Party Platform, Other Issues (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 24 Oct 85; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 26 Oct 85)	16
Kazakh CP Buro	16
Turkmen CP Buro	17
Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum Report (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 11 Dec 85)	20
KaSSR Supreme Soviet Appoints Three Ministers (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 19 Dec 85)	22
Details of Azerbaijan CP Decision on Social Services (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 17 Dec 85)	23
AzSSR Gorkom Notes Shortcomings in Komsomol Leadership (S. Aliyev; KOMMUNIST, 5 Nov 85)	25
Shortcomings Discussed at Ujar Rayon Party Meeting (V. Musayev; KOMMUNIST, 20 Nov 85)	25
AzSSR Gutgashen Party Organization Examines Shortcomings (S. Garayev; KOMMUNIST, 21 Nov 85)	25

Public Services Criticized in AzSSR Imishli Rayon (R. Hasanov; KOMMUNIST, 22 Nov 85)	26
AzSSR Agroindustrial Officials Named Ministers (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 26 Dec 85)	27
Briefs	
New Azerbaijan Komsomol First Secretary	28
Turkmen CP Seminar, Conference	28
MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA	
Reactions to Press Criticism in Kazakhstan Discussed (KAZAKHSTANAYA PRAVDA, 15 Dec 85)	29
AzSSR: Propagandists Spread Word on New CPSU Program Draft (R. Garayeva; KOMMUNIST, 1 Nov 85)	33
Improvements Noted in Quality of Journalism (KOMUNISTI, 1 Aug 85)	34
Georgian Komsomol Paper Chided for Ridiculing Contributor (KOMUNISTI, 27 Sep 85)	35
HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY	
Review of Precongress Document on Socialist Community Ties (Vladimir Aleksandrov; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 17 Dec 85)	36
RELIGION	
Georgian-Language Paper Sparks Antireligious Propaganda (KOMUNISTI, 27 Sep 85)	39
Polygamy Subject of Joke in Azerbaijan Newspaper (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 15 Nov 85)	40
SOCIAL ISSUES	
Individual Economic Costs of Alcohol Consumption Outlined (I. Geiman; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 14 Nov 85).....	41
Chuvash ASSR Cited for Weak Struggle Against Alcoholism (TRUD, 22 Dec 85)	43
Use of Anonymous Letters Decried (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 4 Sep, 6 Nov 85)	46
Problems with 'Anonimiki' Discussed, K. F. Gutsenko Interview	46
'Anonimiki' Interfere With Work, by Aramis Saakyan	56
Kirgiziya: Statistics of Alcohol-Related Crime (A. Omorov; SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KIRGIZII, No 12, Dec 85)	58

AzSSR: Improvements Needed in Village Services (KOMMUNIST, 14 Nov 85)	59
'Nepotism' in Science Attacked (Subhi Salayev; KOMMUNIST, 15 Nov 85)	59
CULTURE	
Iran Assailed for Attempts To Deny Azeri Language History (Zarifa Budagova; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 16 Aug 85)	60
Moroccan-Azeri Literary Exchanges Stressed (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 7 Nov 85)	62
Expulsion of Loanwords From Azeri Language Discussed (M. Gasyimov; KOMMUNIST, 30 Nov 85)	62
Poet's Experience in Iran Remembered (Mirza Ibrahimov; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 22 Nov 85)	62
'Open Letter' to Iranian Azeri Poet Featured (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 7 Nov 85)	63
Soviet Azeri Literature Highlighted in Turkish Journal (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 7 Nov 85)	63
Poet's Work on 'Southern Sorrow' Praised (Huseyn Abbaszade; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 15 Nov 85)	63
Leading Iranian Azeri Poet Dies in Baku (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 22 Nov 85)	64
Briefs Translation Conference in Lithuania	65
REGIONAL ISSUES	
Turkmen Radio Center Construction Stopped (Moscow Television Service, 16 Dec 85)	66
Problems Noted in Machinery Produced in Baku for Siberia (F. Mammadov; KOMMUNIST, 12 Nov 85)	68

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW RAYON CONFERENCE

PM071526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "At the Report and Election Party Conferences": "Strive for the Highest Practical Results"]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 14 Dec--Kiyevskiy Rayon is one of the largest in the capital. Its particular feature is that it organically combines large-scale modern production with numerous scientific, service sphere and cultural institutes and an extensive network of trade and leisure service enterprises. These features largely predetermined the thrust of the businesslike conversation at the rayon report and election party conference held today. The speeches by Communists were distinguished by their exacting assessments, profound and objective analysis of what has been accomplished, self-criticism, and a forward-looking approach to the future. V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the conference's work.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin. The report and election campaign in our party, he said, has now entered its concluding phase. Rayon, city, and oblast party conferences are being held. Active preparations are under way for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The atmosphere in the party and the country is determined by high political and labor enthusiasm. This has been generated first and foremost by the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

Communists and Moscow's working people, like all Soviet people, fully approve the party's pregress documents and are actively participating in their discussion. These documents are at the center of attention of the present party conference and are being discussed by the delegates in a businesslike way. The comrades who have spoken note rightly that the strategic line worked out by the CPSU Central Committee accords with our people's fundamental interests, the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might, and the cause of peace and communism.

The delegates' speeches ardently approve the CPSU's foreign policy activity, the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, and the range of measures to prevent nuclear war and achieve detente. In this connection the results of the Soviet delegation's work during the Geneva summit are fully supported.

In preparing for its congress, the party and its Central Committee are focusing the efforts of Communists and all working people on accelerating the country's socioeconomic development in every possible way. I would like to stress that it is now not simply a question of growth in production but of a new quality of development and of bold decisions and vigorous actions which must ensure rapid progress. That is the insistent call of the time. It is dictated by the totality of domestic and international factors.

On whom does the rapid and successful progress of this process that is so needed by the country depend? It depends on each of us. The patriotic duty of each Soviet working person is to clearly understand the party's plans, profoundly grasp the demands of the historic moment, and be strictly guided by them in everyday work.

Under the leadership of the city party organization measures are being implemented in the capital to switch the economy onto the intensive path of development, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to improve the economic mechanism, and to ameliorate the planning and running of Moscow's economy. This work is having positive results. The city's industry has fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan targets set by the state plan for output and labor productivity growth and for output volume. The plans for transportation, the city economy, and consumer services to the population are being fulfilled. A great deal has been done by scientific research, design, and planning organizations. The social program is being consistently resolved in Moscow and planned work to increase working people's prosperity is being carried out.

At the same time shortcomings and unresolved problems persist in various sectors of the city economy. Vigorous measures to make the most effective use of production, scientific, and technical potential and to switch enterprises and organizations onto the intensive path of development are not being taken everywhere. The activity of certain scientific institutions is insufficiently effective. In certain labor collectives the work to strengthen discipline, organization, and order and to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism is being conducted at a low level.

Noting that production, housing, cultural, and consumer construction is under way in the capital on a large scale, V.V. Grishin recalled that a difficult situation has emerged in this sector this year to a considerable extent through the fault of construction organizations, which are working below their potential. City and rayon organizations are taking measures to overcome the backlog in commissioning projects and to eradicate the violations that have been permitted in the quality of construction.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, analyzing shortcomings, and critically assessing the results that have been achieved, the party gorkom and raykoms and primary party organizations must restructure their work and strive to raise the standard of party leadership of the economy, to ensure demandingness toward cadres, and to strive to strengthen party and production discipline.

The Communists and working people of Kiyevskiy Rayon are making their own contribution to the overall efforts of muscovites and the city party organization in successfully fulfilling party plans. It is clear from the report and the speeches by delegates at the conference that in the report period the party raykom and primary party organizations are tackling the economy and questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, resource-saving, and improving output quality more meaningfully. However the achievements give no grounds for complacency. The party demands a principled and critical analysis of the situation, the revelation of all reserves, and the eradication of shortcomings and failures. Such failures exist in the rayon and there are a lot in the activity of the party raykom.

The first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom noted that not all party organizations and economic leaders have grasped the vital necessity of switching each enterprise onto the path of intensive development, there are stoppages in work, and instances of shipments of output to associated plants being disrupted both in terms of schedules and range. On the whole returns on funds are falling throughout the rayon and poor use is made of the potential of job certification and rationalization. The reconstruction and retooling of enterprises is conducted slowly and haphazardly, without a profound economic rationale. The proportion of premier quality output in the total certificated output in the rayon is considerably lower than the city average. Losses from shoddy goods and the irrational use of material and energy resources are great.

A principled assessment of the shortcomings voiced at the conference, V.V. Grishin said, and the adoption of the measures necessary to eradicate them must promote the assertion in party organizations of the Leninist style in economic leadership and have a favorable influence on all spheres of the life of the rayon's labor collectives. It is necessary to do everything to ensure that the indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole are as high as possible.

Recalling that the plan for Moscow's economic and social development next year has been ratified, V.V. Grishin stressed that it is now important to ensure that each labor collective and each working person is familiar with the targets. It is necessary to launch work everywhere to mobilize collectives to adopt counterplans and socialist pledges for 1986. It is necessary right now to create good groundwork to ensure that the plan for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan is not only fulfilled but overfulfilled.

It is necessary from the very first working day of the new year to ensure the smooth working rhythm of all enterprises and organizations and to strictly observe plan and contractual discipline. It is necessary to utilize the production and scientific potential existing in the capital and in each of its rayons more fully, efficiently, and rationally. The key task on which party raykoms and primary party organizations must focus their attention is to accelerate scientific and technical progress in every possible way.

It is necessary to introduce scientific and technical innovations more vigorously than in the past, to strengthen the integration of science and production, and to strive to improve the efficiency of all economic and scientific activity.

The speaker devoted particular attention to the questions of improving output quality. It is necessary to strive to ensure that Moscow's output in terms of all parameters corresponds to the highest standards.

Economies, thrift, and the struggle against waste are an important condition of increasing national economic efficiency.

Noting that the work to improve management is acquiring priority importance, V.V. Girshin stressed that as of next year virtually all Moscow industry will switch to new management conditions and he spoke of the tasks which city and rayon party organizations will be faced with in this connection. It is necessary to raise the standard of party leadership, ameliorate work with cadres, and improve the practice of control and verification of execution.

In defining ways of accelerating social development, the party has called first and foremost for the human factor to be activated. Party organizations' entire ideological education work must be directed toward the resolution of this task. It is impossible to successfully develop the economy without resolving social problems, the first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom stressed.

There is no doubt, V.V. Grishin said in conclusion, that the present party conference and its decisions will give a new boost to the work of Kiyevskiy Rayon's Communists and working people and will promote the growth of their creative activeness and initiative.

The resolution adopted at the conference stresses that the party efforts in implementing the tasks set by the party and in mobilizing working people to actively implement the plans for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

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CSO: 1800/200

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

VOROTNIKOV PRESENTS RSFSR STATE PRIZES

PM031128 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Dec 85 Second Edition

[TASS report: "Presentation of RSFSR State Prizes"]

[Text] The presentation of the 1985 RSFSR state prizes for literature, art, and architecture took place in Moscow 27 December. Representatives of party, Soviet, and public organizations and cultural figures gathered for the festive ceremony at the RSFSR House of Soviets.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the presentation of the prizes. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated the new prize winners on the lofty appreciation of their creative labor.

It can be said without exaggeration, the speaker emphasized, that our society is now living through a period that is a landmark and a turning point. The concept of the acceleration of socioeconomic development put forward by the party is totally supported by the people. In practical terms it already underlies the plans for the next 5-year period and for the coming year. The new impetus which the communist party has succeeded in giving to our forward progress are being translated into specific deeds in all spheres of economic, political, and social life.

The role and importance of literature and art are becoming greater than ever before in the conditions of the substantial restructuring in all spheres of life and the conditions of universal struggle to strengthen discipline and order. Indeed, now is a time when importance attaches to the writer's passionate words, the painter's talented picture, and the biting play which condemn the shady side of life and affirm life's bright ideals. Indeed, now is a time when Soviet artists must speak for all to hear and utter their party-minded and talented words about our time and its remarkable people.

The party highly values the great work being done by literature and art to shape civic activeness and noble moral and spiritual qualities in Soviet man. Acting in the thick of life and constantly drawing on the glorious

revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the people, art is called upon to awaken even more decisively and even more urgently in the hearts and minds of people implacability toward everything that is alien to our system's nature.

V.I. Vorotnikov expressed confidence that the RSFSR's masters of culture will always remain loyal to their supreme calling, which is accurately defined in the draft new edition of the CPSU program: to serve the interests of the people and the cause of communism, and to be a source of joy and inspiration for millions of people, expressing their will, feelings, and thoughts.

The prize winners were presented with diplomas and badges of honor to the accompaniment of applause from those present. The prize winners were congratulated by leaders of the RSFSR creative unions and organizations.

The masters of culture who have been honored with the prizes expressed ardent gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for the lofty appreciation of their activity and gave assurances that they will dedicate all their energy and talent to the service of the socialist motherland.

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CSO: 1800/201

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GAPUROV ADDRESSES TUSSR ECONOMIC AKTIV

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan at a meeting of the republic party-economic aktiv on 17 August 1985: "Establishing Norms of Communist Morality"]

[Excerpts] Workers of Turkmenistan, like all Soviet people--the speaker said --are working persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the April and June (1985) plenums of the party Central Committee as well as the tasks ensuing from the speeches and statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the Conference on Scientific and Technical Progress, in Leningrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Kiev and Minsk regarding questions of the party economic policy, as well as the fulfillment of the plans of the final year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and they are preparing to greet in a worthy way with more labor accomplishments the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be an important landmark on the path of our movement toward communism.

The work done to implement the decisions of the June (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is exerting a fruitful influence on the ideological life of the republic, which is producing appreciable results in the fulfillment of national economic tasks as well.

The speaker presented data which characterize the main tendencies in the development of the republic's economy in the current year of the five-year plan.

Industry fulfilled the plan for 7 months ahead of schedule, on 26 July, by 102.8 percent, and sold 55.4 million rubles' worth of above-plan products. The production volume increased by 30 million rubles as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Positive changes were noted in the work of construction organizations. New industrial enterprises and objects for cultural and domestic purposes were put into operation.

Positive changes are also taking place in the agroindustrial complex. Workers of the republic's rural areas overfulfilled the annual and five-year plans for

the sale to the state of the grain of spike crops and silkworm cocoons. The 7-month plans were fulfilled for the sale of animal husbandry products to the state. The purchasing of vegetables, fruits and melon crops is proceeding in an organized way. Cotton growers of the republic are waging a persistent struggle for accumulating a large crop of raw cotton. A number of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic have begun to harvest the cotton.

Important work is now being done for accelerating the rate of the country's socioeconomic development and intensifying the economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress, improvement of the structure of management of the national economy and increased discipline, organization and order.

Among the conditions that determine the increased effectiveness of production, the human factor is especially significant--it was further noted in the report.

In the interests of the economic and social progress of our society, further enrichment of spiritual life and improvement of the moral and psychological climate, it is necessary to wage an irreconcilable struggle against private ownership and other manifestations that are negative for our society and for a sober way of life, high discipline and organization, a struggle for the formation of the modern Soviet man.

Describing the measures that have been taken in recent years for increasing the role and the influence of institutions of culture and sports in communist education of the workers and strengthening their material and technical base, the speaker noted in particular that today in the republic there are 1,237 clubs, 1,458 libraries, 1,381 movie theaters and showhouses, 19 museums, 15 parks of culture and recreation, about 3,000 reading nooks and reading rooms, rooms of labor and military glory, 25 stadiums, 17 swimming pools, 628 sports halls, 212 firing ranges, and 3,764 sports areas. A state circus area was recently constructed in Ashkhabad, and a stadium in Tashauz. At the present time there are more than 6,400 circles and collectives of artistic independent activity in operation, which include more than 104,000 people.

Many industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and educational institutions have a good base for mass culture and sports work. The republic is doing work for centralization of mass libraries of large institutions and 60 cultural and sports complexes have been created. It is necessary to continue the work for interaction and improvement of their activity.

There was a lively response to the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism," which was approved by all Soviet people. Even today a movement has begun for a sober way of life. In the republic, oblasts, cities and rayons, and in the leading collectives, societies of sobriety are being created. Weddings, birthdays and other holidays are extensively being celebrated with alcohol.

M. G. Gapurov emphasized that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol agencies must in all ways support good undertakings.

He went on to note the role of cultural and educational institutions in international, patriotic and atheistic education of the population.

Patronage ties between creative organizations and workers of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses contribute to improving the work of club institutions.

There are many temporary engagements of theater collectives and meetings between figures in literature and art and the cotton growers, animal husbandry workers, gas workers and petroleum workers. Artists are doing a great deal for the rural residents. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Ministry of Culture, the oblispolkoms and the gor- and rayispolkoms must continue to expand the area of active cultural patronage work of the creative intelligentsia.

The speaker went on to discuss the tasks for comprehensive development of physical culture and sports in the labor collectives, and he noted the ones where questions of the organization of physical education are being resolved correctly.

Today questions of the organization of physical education for rural workers are being resolved correctly by the party organization and board of the Kolkhoz 40-Let TuSSR in Ashkhabadskiy Rayon (chairman--Comrade K. Akhmedyarov, secretary of the party committee--Comrade G. Orazmamedov). Here a great deal of attention is being devoted to the construction of a sports complex and the work of the kolkhoz children-youth sports school which is on the kolkhoz budget. So far it is the only one in the republic, which brings honor to the Sports Committee of the TuSSR (Comrade A. Yazmukhamedov), the TSPS (Comrade E. V. Paltayeva) and the TuSSR Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade G. Gurbanov).

Speaking further about unsolved problems in the work of club and support institutions, the speaker emphasized that here they have not yet eliminated formalism, and real organizational work is being replaced with discussions on paper.

Only 435 club institutions in the republic have standard buildings, and the rest of them are located in adapted facilities, which frequently require capital repair. Outside organizations are located in many clubs and houses of culture.

The party obkoms, raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms should take immediate measures and bring order into the utilization of clubs for their proper purpose. The appropriate evaluation should be given to managers who do not understand the role and significance of club work.

The TuSSR Ministry of Culture, the TSPS, the Gossnab and many managers are not concerned about good provision of each club with equipment, musical instruments and other technical means.

The TuSSR ministries of culture and local industry and trade organizations are not displaying proper concern and initiative in providing cultural and educational institutions with national musical instruments that are manufactured locally.

At the same time the funds allotted for these purposes on many farms are not being assimilated each year.

Success in the work of clubs and success of the culture workers themselves depend directly on involving the population in independent artistic work. This work is being done inadequately in the republic.

Recently independent vocal-instrumental ensembles and discotheques have become widespread. But there has been no control over their activity or the formation of their repertoire and programs. As a result of measures that have been taken the activity of these collectives has been regularized somewhat. Interdepartmental councils and certification and repertoire commissions have been created under the Ministry of Culture and its local agencies.

Party and Soviet agencies of the TSPS, the Central Committee of the Turkmen Komsomol, the Ministry of Culture and creative unions and organizations should deal concretely with the formation of the repertoire of independent collectives and with raising their ideological and artistic level, and they should more extensively take advantage of the best examples of national and classical music and the works of composers of other union republics. They should render effective assistance in the creation of orchestras of national and spiritual instruments, and chorus, dancing and dramatic collectives.

Technical creativity is not sufficiently developed in the republic. Now, when the party is waging a struggle for economy and effective utilization of production reserves, club institutions should engage actively in this work, organize thematic evenings more frequently, take advantage of the multifarious forms of scientific and technical propaganda, and extensively enlist engineering and technical personnel in this.

There are also many shortcomings in another important area of cultural and educational work--libraries, museums and parks.

Not all libraries have become true propaganda centers for the values of world and Soviet literature and the achievements of science, technology and advanced production experience.

Not all of our parks live up to their purpose as centers of culture and recreation or for conducting political educational work.

On the whole not a single one of the parks of culture and recreation in the republic is prepared for year-round work. In places of mass recreation of the workers--squares, parks and beaches--they have not arranged trade in nonalcoholic drinks, juices, kvass, ice cream or confectionery items.

Attaching a great deal of significance to increasing the role of parks in the organization of leisure and mass recreation for the population, the government of the republic has earmarked measures for developing the network of these and strengthening their material and technical base. And the main thing now is to begin to implement the program that has been developed so that in the future

parks of culture and recreation will be created in all of the rayon centers and cities.

Anti-alcohol propaganda has not become sufficiently widespread in the activity of cultural and educational institutions and sports organizations of the republic. And the shortcomings in the maintenance and utilization of club institutions and sports facilities, which we observe today, seriously impede the struggle against harmful habits.

It will be necessary to do a large amount of serious work for making our life healthier and eliminating from it drunkenness and alcoholism which cause a great deal of harm to the entire climate of our labor and social life as well as to the health and well-being of our people.

As a study conducted in Tashauz, Mary and Askhabad oblasts showed, cultural institutions are not doing sufficient work in atheistic education of the population. They have not become centers for the creation of an active atheistic opinion or for the propaganda and introduction of new rituals and traditions.

In the houses and palaces of culture and in the clubs lectures and other mass atheistic measures, including congresses, are conducted from time to time and are frequently of a passive educational nature. The use of active forms of mass atheistic propaganda is weak: debates, readers' conferences on works in atheistic areas, thematic evenings and so forth.

Cultural workers, like all ideological personnel, are called upon to conduct systematic atheistic propaganda, to achieve results, to step up work among believers in all ways, and to form atheistic convictions in all the population, especially youth.

It was noted further in the report that a special position in the work of cultural institutions is occupied by questions of counterpropaganda work and military-patriotic education.

The main pivotal point in this work should be propaganda of socialist traditions in the formation of a proud feeling of belonging to the Soviet people as well as the readiness to defend the conquests of socialism. And here large and responsible tasks are placed on the Central Committee of the DOSAAF of the republic, the ministries of culture and education, higher and secondary specialized education and public health, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the Turkmen Trade Union Council, the Central Committee of the Turkmen Komsomol, the Sports Committee and the Republic Military Commissariat. Through their common efforts it is necessary to conduct work for improving the physical tempering, expanding military-sports and technical circles and sections, publicizing military occupations, and preparing boys and girls for the ranks of the armed forces.

The amount of population included in physical culture and sports in the republic is still inadequate, it was noted subsequently in the report.

Problems of enlisting women, especially in rural areas, in physical culture activities are being resolved poorly. Physical and health work in rural areas has also been poorly arranged.

The Sports Committee, the TSPS, the Central Committee of the Turkmen Komsomol, many party committees, Soviet agencies, ministries and departments are doing a poor job of carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Increasing the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sports."

Stadiums are poorly used in the republic. Their construction and maintenance costs a considerable amount.

In this connection it is necessary to give a serious reproach to the managers of the TSPS, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the Ministry of Education, the Ashkhabad Division of the Central Asian Railroad and the sports societies under their jurisdiction--Kolkhozchi, Zakhmet, Trudovyyerezervy, Yunost, Lokomotiv and others which in spite of repeated criticism continue the bad practice of one-sided orientation of many physical and physical culture workers and entire sports organizations toward work with a limited contingent of sportsmen--"winners"--and not enough attention is devoted to the development of mass physical culture directly in the labor collectives and educational institutions.

The material base for the physical culture movement in the republic is being reinforced too slowly and many of the existing institutions are in a state of neglect.

The ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies and many ministries and departments are not taking concrete measures for constructing the simplest sports bases for mass use.

When constructing modern new apartments the local soviets and construction organizations frequently forget about the construction of sports installations. For example in Mary and Tashauz there is practically not a single new microrayon where the norms for building them up have been observed. The Gosplan, Gosstroy and party obkoms and oblispolkoms put up with this.

Physical culture and health work has been unsatisfactorily arranged at the enterprises as well. Many trade union organizations and economic managers are not concerned about organizing helpful leisure for the workers.

In many secondary specialized and higher educational institutions outdated methods are used for physical education classes.

More than half of the schoolchildren do not participate in extracurricular and physical culture activities. About 40 percent of the students in vocational and technical schools are not included in regular physical culture and sports activities.

Regardless of the material and technical possibilities we have at our disposal, the effectiveness of their utilization depends on the competence,

the organizational capabilities and the initiative of personnel--Comrade Gapurov went on to note.

The provision of specialists for club institutions of the republic is still poor. Personnel turnover is high. Local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are not giving club workers attention and are not creating for them the proper conditions for their work and life.

The situation is no better with respect to physical culture. Only one-fifth of the methods instructors have a higher education in physical culture. There are especially few of them in rural areas.

So far the Institute of Physical Culture has not become a methodological center for retraining physical culture workers either.

Having discussed the facts that show the serious omissions that exist in the work with personnel, the speaker emphasized that it is necessary to do stricter, more systematic and painstaking educational work, to pay more attention to the ideological tempering of personnel, and to increase their responsibility for the matters entrusted to them.

The Ministry of Culture and the Sports Committee must further improve their style and methods of leadership of the work of cultural and educational institutions and sports organizations. There is no cooperation in the activity of departmental institutions of culture and sports. There is separation and a narrow departmental approach to solving problems. The Ministry of Culture, the TSPS, the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Turkmenistan as well as the Sports Committee do not always display initiative and are not searching for new and interesting forms and methods of working and cooperating among themselves.

The administrations and divisions of the Ministry of Culture and the republic sports committee are not always in charge of the situation that exists are not taking prompt measures to improve the system of organization and physical culture and health work for the cultural service of the population and organizing their leisure.

It is necessary to radically increase the role of the Sports Committee as a state agency which directs and controls all work in the republic for developing physical culture and sports. The Ministry of Culture, the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Turkmenistan and the Sports Committee as well as their oblast administrations, when eliminating existing shortcomings, must be assisted primarily by party and Soviet organizations.

Party committees, the TuSSR Gosplan, the Turkmen Council of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education, the Ministry of Education and the Sports Committee of the republic should devote serious attention to the selection, placement and education of personnel in culture and sports, strengthen these institutions and organizations with workers who know their business, promote young promising specialists, and constantly be concerned about their ideological and theoretical training.

At the same time it is necessary to demand of them devotion to their work. They should give regular reports to the population about their activity. It is necessary to reach a point where all work for organizing the leisure of the population is conducted with an orientation toward the concrete individual, and is conducted creatively taking into account the demands and desires of various categories of the population.

The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training of the Republic and their local agencies must develop measures for improving aesthetic education of the young generation. In all single-shift schools that have capital buildings, especially those in rural areas, it is necessary in a planned way to open classes and branches of music schools and schools of art. It is necessary to conduct systematic vocational orientation and discover the gifted children and youth in order to send them to study in choreographic, music, and artistic educational institutions of the republic and other cities of the country.

The party committees, the republic Gosplan, the Turkmen Trade Union Council, the TuSSR Ministry of Culture, the Sports Committee, the ministries and departments, and the ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies must reach a point where club institutions and sports installations are utilized effectively and are loaded strictly according to their purpose. They should take special control over the fulfillment of plans for their construction. When developing plans for economic and social development of the branches it is mandatory to take into account the need for strengthening the material and technical base of culture and sports.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must regularly review and approve plans for the work of cultural-educational institutions and sports organizations and they must exercise constant control over their activity. Here it is necessary to increase the role and responsibility of the deputy chairmen for culture of the kolkhozes.

The organization of the leisure of the workers and of all the population should be a subject of constant concern for the managers of businesses and enterprises, ministries and departments. The time has come to strictly call to account those who limit their duties to simply resolving production problems and ignore sociocultural issues. Party committees are called upon to supervise the personal participation of management personnel in cultural-educational and mass physical culture work.

The State Committee for Television and Radio of the TuSSR, the Goskino of the TuSSR and the editorial boards of newspapers and magazines must extensively publicize the work for the development of cultural and educational institutions, movie service and the organization of the leisure of the population, and they must popularize the physical culture movement, independent artistic activity and technical creativity.

Against the background of the nationwide struggle for the worthy greeting for the 27th Party Congress, a report and election campaign is under way and the party organizations of the republic, M. G. Gapurov went on to say. This is a review of our work and a report from the party to the people concerning the

implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Along with a critical analysis of the solutions to national economic problems, it is necessary to consider the condition of ideological and mass political work.

A decisive stage has come in the struggle for successful completion of 1985 and the five-year plan as a whole. Along with the successes that have been achieved we still have many unsolved problems in the work of industry, transportation, construction, trade, consumer services and in the activity of the agroindustrial complex. We can and must fulfill all our plans and commitments for the year and the five-year plan.

11772

CSO: 1830/853

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REPUBLIC CP BUROS DISCUSS PARTY PLATFORM, OTHER ISSUES

Kazakh CP Buro

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 85 p 1

/Article: "In the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan"/

/Text/ The Bureau of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, during a regular meeting, examined the question of organizational and political work concerned with discussing, publicizing and explaining the plans for the new wording of the CPSU Program, changes in the Party Regulations and the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1986-1990 Period and for the Period Up To the Year 2000.

It was recommended that the oblast, rayon and municipal party committees concentrate their principal attention on those questions concerned with intensifying production operations, accelerating scientific-technical progress, strengthening the regime aimed at achieving economies, raising the level of organization and discipline and radically improving the operational style and the ideological-political and moral upbringing of people. In addition, they must ensure an interesting, business-like and creative discussion of the pre-congress documents and they must organize a thorough study of them by the communists and by all workers in the system of political training and economic education.

The efforts of the labor collectives must be directed towards achieving unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for 1985, placing in operation all of the available reserves for realizing successful operations during the 12th Five-Year Plan and further expanding the socialist competition for worthily preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress.

A discussion was held on the question of organizational work by the Pavlodar Oblast Party Committee in connection with the further intensification of production operations based upon scientific-technical progress. It was emphasized that the oblast committee and some municipal and rayon party committees have still not carried out mass-political work on an extensive scale directed towards the practical realization of the aims of the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions concerned with accelerating scientific-technical progress. The party committees are tolerating a situation in which

many enterprises are making poor use of their new equipment and highly productive units. Nor is everything being done to improve the management of the primary party organizations. The technical creativity of the masses is being developed in a weak manner and very little attention is being given to strengthening the link between science and production.

The Bureau of the Central Committee has obligated the oblast party committee to improve the management of scientific-technical progress and to raise the role played in this work by the primary party organizations and all of the communists. An attempt must be made to create an atmosphere of high creative enthusiasm in each labor collective and also the conditions required for the active participation by workers in a program aimed at bringing about technical improvements in production. The effectiveness of the socialist competition must be raised and leading experience must be generalized and disseminated on an extensive scale.

The work of the Alma-Ata Municipal Party Committee in connection with improving passenger transport services for the city's population has been examined. It was noted that the municipal party committee is not providing adequate control or direction for the work of the party, soviet and economic organizations, with regard to steadily improving the organization of transport operations and raising the culture of services for the passengers. Coordination of the operations by various types of transport is being carried out only in a weak manner. Measures are not being undertaken to accelerate the development of electrical transport operations. The bureau has required the municipal and rayon party committees to develop and implement specific measures for ensuring complete satisfaction of the population's transport requirements and for expanding transport services. The work regimes of the enterprises, organizations and educational institutes must be examined and more extensive use must be made of departmental autobuses for the transporting of passengers. More work must be carried out in connection with the selection and placement of leading personnel and greater exactingness must be displayed with regard to the maintenance of order and discipline in transport operations and ensuring safe transport movements.

A number of other questions were also examined.

Turkmen CP Buro

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 Oct 85 p 7

[Turkmeninform Article: "In the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan"]

Text During a regular and expanded session of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, a discussion was held on the subject "Results of the October (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization." A speech was delivered during this session by the 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan M.G. Gapurov. After describing the program goals and the key questions of the party's general line, as advanced during the Plenum, and having discussed the plans for the new wording of the CPSU Program, the changes

in the CPSU Regulations and the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1986-1990 Period and for the Period Up To the Year 2000, M.G. Gapurov mentioned the tasks associated with a discussion of these documents at meetings of communists in primary party organizations, at rayon, municipal and oblast party conferences and the 23d Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, at meetings for the collectives of enterprises and associations, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, scientific institutes and educational institutes and also in military units.

During the session it was noted that the party committees and organizations, when carrying out organizational and political work associated with discussing and explaining these documents, should devote a maximum amount of attention to those questions concerned with intensifying production operations, accelerating scientific-technical progress, strengthening the regimes aimed at achieving economies, raising the level of organization and discipline and radically improving the operational style and the ideological-political and moral upbringing of people. Importance is attached to ensuring that the discussion and explanation of the pre-congress documents serve to promote a further rallying of the Soviet people around the communist party and a thorough understanding by the workers of the tasks and prospects for improving the socialist society.

The efforts of the labor collectives must be concentrated on the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for 1985 and for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, on mobilizing all available reserves in the interest of ensuring a reliable stockpile and on welcoming the new 12th Five-Year Plan in an organized and energetic manner. The national socialist competition to prepare in a worthy manner for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan must be deployed on a more extensive scale.

During the session, emphasis was placed upon the fact that all measures concerned with discussing, explaining and publicizing the pre-congress documents must be sincere and business-like in nature and carried out in an organized and interesting manner, with no window-dressing or ballyhoo and with the active participation of the communists and non-party personnel.

It was recommended that the party committees call for a study of the pre-congress documents within the system of political training and economic education for communists.

A great amount of important work remains to be carried out in connection with an operational summary of the recommendations and comments concerning the draft documents for the 27th party congress, that are being received from party organizations, labor collectives, individual communists and non-party citizens. The editorial boards of newspapers and magazines must participate actively in this work. Attention must be given to each and every useful thought and recommendation. The mass information and propaganda resources must become a national tribune for discussion, for accumulating ideas, opinions and the experience of the masses and for developing a high labor and ideological-moral enthusiasm, without which the implementation of the above plans would be impossible.

Having emphasized the fact that all organizational, political and economic efforts and the entire energy of the labor collectives must be concentrated at the present time on completing the current year and the five-year plan as a whole with the best possible results, M.G. Gapurov described the results realized from having fulfilled the plans and tasks for 9 months and he mentioned those branches of industry which have not achieved the required rates of growth for production and which are not fulfilling their annual plans.

The chief directions to be followed in carrying out all work were emphasized during the session -- to carry out the annual plan completely, to complete the five-year plan successfully, to prepare in a worthy manner for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and to create a firm base for a successful start for the 12th Five-Year Plan. The pursuit of these goals in a firm and purposeful manner will be equivalent to following the program of the April (1985) and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee for accelerating the country's socio-economic development.

During this session of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, a discussion took place on measures for carrying out the critical comments, requests and recommendations made by participants in the 22d Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan on 21 September 1985. A decree was adopted on the convening of the regular 9th Congress of Turkmenistan Writers. The results of the republic's socialist competition among rayons for the best indicators in carrying out the tasks for the sale of vegetables and melon crops to the state during September 1985 were examined. An appropriate decree was adopted.

During this session of the Bureau, a discussion took place on a number of questions concerned with the republic's economic and cultural life.

7026

CSO: 1830/118

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The 19th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan was held on 10 December 1985.

The plenum discussed the issues "On introducing additions to the agenda of the 26th Kazakh CP Congress," and "On the work of the North Kazakhstan and Dzhambul party obkoms to implement the CPSU Central Committee decree 'On the further improvement of party control of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist education of youth.'" Obkom first secretaries giving reports were V.T. Styepanov of North Kazakhstan and A.K. Zhakupov of Dzhambul.

Taking part in the discussions were: Yu.N. Trofimov, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Aktyubinsk Obkom; R. Myrzashev, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Chimkent Obkom; P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Pavlodar Obkom; L.A. Lyagina, sewing machinist at the Kokchetav Sewing Factory imeni 40th Anniversary of the Komsomol; N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Tselinograd Obkom; S. Kubashev, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Semipalatinsk Obkom; V.K. Kadyrbayev, chairman of the KaSSR Trade Unions Council; V.M. Strinzha, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Temirtau Gorkom; A.D. Borodin, chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; S. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Komsomol; A.S. Akpayev, chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the KaSSR Council of Ministers.

The first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Comrade D.A. Kunayev, addressed the plenum.

The plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee passed a corresponding resolution, published in the press, on the issue discussed.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum examined organizational issues.

The plenum relieved K.K. Kazybayev of his duties as Kazakh CP Central Committee secretary and Buro member in connection with his retirement.

The plenum elected Z.K. Kamalidyenov, the former chairman of the KaSSR KGB, as Kazakh CP Central Committee secretary.

The plenum elected the chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet, S.M. Mukashev, as Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro member.

The plenum relieved B.A. Ashimov of his duties as Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro member in connection with his transfer to other work.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum expelled A.D. Koychumanov, the former first secretary of the Alma-Ata party gorkom, from the party for falsifying autobiographical data, immodest behavior, and abusing his official position.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

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CSO: 1830/232

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KASSR SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS THREE MINISTERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 19 December 1985 carries on page 2 three decrees of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the following appointments:

- 1) N.T. Knyazyev, first deputy chairman of the KaSSR State Agroindustrial Committee, is appointed KaSSR minister;
- 2) S.A. Abdil'din, first deputy chairman of the KaSSR State Agroindustrial Committee, is appointed KaSSR minister;
- 3) K.N. Musin, deputy chairman of the KaSSR State Agroindustrial Committee, is appointed KaSSR minister.

All three decrees are dated 13 December 1985 and are signed by S. Mukashev and Z. Kadyrova, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

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CSO: 1830/232

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

DETAILS OF AZERBAIJAN CP DECISION ON SOCIAL SERVICES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers."]

[Text] The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the AzSSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree "On measures to be taken in the further development of the supply and equipment base for trade and public dining [facilities] in 1986-1990 and the period ending in the year 2000."

The decree stipulates specific measures to further develop and improve retail services to the public, to enhance the supply and equipment base of trade and public dining enterprises, and to solve the problems which the Integrated Program for the development of consumer goods production and the services area for the period 1986-2000 poses for state trade enterprises.

In the 12th Five-Year Plan, 91 million rubles of capital investments were allocated to the development of this sector, twice the amount used in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Between 1986 and 1990, refrigeration sufficient for simultaneous storage of 24,500 tons of produce, and 40,800 square meters of warehouse space for consumer goods will be made available. There are plans to build a factory to produce semi-prepared foods for public dining enterprises, two glass container centers, kolhoz markets at 790 sites, and 11 stores to sell lumber and building materials. The stores in the Gostorg [State Trade] network will be expanded by 76,700, the dining rooms of manufacturing enterprises will be expanded to seat an additional 6,200, capacity for 5,200 additional students will be added in specialized higher and intermediate educational institutions and for 90,000 additional students in non-specialized schools. The number of stores and departments selling prepared foods, and culinary and confectionary products will increase by 35. This decree also defines measures for improving the organization of goods turnover by expanding the sale of juices, non-alcoholic beverages, ice cream, produce, grapes, berries, vegetables and fruit.

The AzSSR Gosplan and Ministry of Trade, and the ministries and departments of the republic have been commissioned to go beyond the stipulated program and to seek additional material and financial resources in support of commerce and public dining. Construction ministries and contractors have

been commissioned to undertake exhaustive measures to facilitate full utilization of the resources intended for construction, reconstruction and re-equipping of the facilities for commerce and public dining.

The Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers, the ispolkom of the Soviet of People's Deputies of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, the ispolkoms of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies, the AzSSR Ministry of Trade, the those of the republics ministries and departments with commercial establishments under their jurisdiction have been commissioned to ensure full utilization of the five percent to be deducted from capital investments in housing construction and used for the building of facilities for commerce and public dining. They have been further tasked to undertake supplementary measures to facilitate the concentration and specialization of commerce, to extend the kinds of progressive consumer services available and the ways they are delivered, and to improve identification and satisfaction of the population's demands for various types of consumer goods which are within their means to purchase.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Party have been commissioned to actively monitor the implementation of the stipulated program for developing commerce in each city and rayon, and to facilitate further improvement of the operation of stores, dining rooms, cafes, tea-rooms and other facilities of commerce and public dining, and to elevate the level of culture and the quality of consumer services.

9285

CSO: 1830/235

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AzSSR GORKOM NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN KOMSOMOL LEADERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 November 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by S. Aliyev on a recent plenum of the Lankaran Gorkom at which shortcomings in Komsomol leadership were discussed. "A number of primary party organizations are not conducting consistent work in improving the forms and methods of party leadership of the Komsomol and are giving no active help to Komsomol organizations. Sometimes the execution of decrees adopted in this sector is escaping the attention of party organizations. In some administrations, institutions, and enterprises Komsomol youth are not demonstrating the needed activism in questions of raising the effectiveness of production, improving product quality, applying achievements of scientific-technical progress to production, and in the struggle to improve cost effectiveness and economy."

SHORTCOMINGS DISCUSSED AT UJAR RAYON PARTY MEETING

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 November 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by V. Musayev on a meeting of Ujar Rayon communists at which results of the 11th 5-Year Plan were discussed. A number of shortcomings which had not been overcome during this period were mentioned-- a lack of trained personnel to conduct the needed land reclamation efforts, the need to rebuild a canning factory, the failure to apply new technology in a number of rayon enterprises, and shortcomings in dairy product production. The reasons for these shortcomings were found to be that "labor discipline among the workers is weak and many are not doing their jobs at the workplace in a worthy manner. Primary party organizations are closing their eyes to these shortcomings and not using existing resources."

AzSSR GUTGASHEN PARTY ORGANIZATION EXAMINES SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 21 November 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by S. Garayev on the Gutgashen Rayon party organization conference at which a number of shortcomings in the work of this primarily agricultural rayon were examined. It was pointed out that while a number of kolkhozes were applying very advanced techniques to their work, their experiences "are not being studied by other enterprises." It was added that "the conference demanded from the raykom and primary party organizations that they disseminate advanced experience widely and make it the property of

all." Conference participants also commended the "principled position held by the raykom with regard to those who are not fulfilling their obligations, permitting spiritual distortions and staining the communist name."

PUBLIC SERVICES CRITICIZED IN AzSSR IMISHLI RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 November 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by R. Hacanov on the Imishli Rayon party conference, at which it was pointed out that "instances of breaches of confidence and cheating the public are still found in the work of trade and public service institutions. Services in public provisioning institutions are not satisfying the population. There are few public services in rural areas. The scope and quality of communal services are not meeting the demands of the day. There are many complaints about transportation services."

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CSO: 1830/257

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AzSSR AGROINDUSTRIAL OFFICIALS NAMED MINISTERS

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 26 December 1985, carries on page 1 an ukase issued by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium naming Kamil Seid ogly Mamedov and Telman Khalil ogly Orudzhev, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR State Agroindustrial Committee, ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR. The ukase is dated Baku 25 December 1985, and is signed by Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman K. Khalilov and Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary R. Kaziyeva.

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CSO: 1830/236

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW AZERBAIJAN KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY--Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 17 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word ACERINFORM report on a 16 December plenum of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee. The report notes that Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee Buro member and First Secretary D.M. Muslim-Zade was relieved of his duties in connection with his transfer to another position. S.N. Alekperov was elected as the new Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee first secretary and Buro member. [Editorial Report] /9604

TURKMEN CP SEMINAR, CONFERENCE--A republican seminar and conference took place today in Ashkhabad in which newly-elected first secretaries of obkoms, raykoms, and gorkoms took part. Measures were discussed for improving the forms and methods of organizational and political work connected with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Great attention was devoted to ways to decisively overcome inertia, sluggishness, formalism, and everything which hampers progress and hinders the establishment of an innovative approach to the solution of tasks set by the party. Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, spoke at the seminar and conference. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 85] /9871

CSO: 1830/238

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

REACTIONS TO PRESS CRITICISM IN KAZAKHSTAN DISCUSSED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 p 2

[Article under "Resulting From Our Articles" rubric: "Once Again on Respect for Criticism."]

[Text] Social criticism of shortcomings -- is a natural and necessary phenomenon. It is in the nature of dialectic development that when things move forward, there is something which lags behind, something which gets in the way and acts as an obstacle in the path of progress. If this obsolete something is allowed to go uncriticized, it will begin to pass itself off as a standard to be followed, it will begin to put on airs and throw a monkey wrench into the wheels of progress. "Putting on airs, and pulling the wool over people's eyes must be cauterized from our socialist family, our socialist society, with a red-hot poker," said comrade M.S. Gorbachev at a meeting with veterans of the Stakhanov movement.

Following these Communist Party directives, "Kazakhstanskaya Pravda," in addition to propaganda describing the accomplishments of the pacemakers in various sectors of the economy, has been citing the major problems related to heating up of the economy, acceleration of scientific and technological progress, restructuring of social consciousness, and deepening of ideological work, and not infrequently speaks out sharply against negative phenomena. The majority of Party committees, ministries and departments react to such articles objectively, in accordance with Communist party principles, correctly considering criticism as assistance in their work of perfecting economic functioning?? and socialist outlook??. This is precisely the type of behavior demonstrated by the Eastern Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Kokchetayev, Tselinograd, and Kzyl-Orda Party obkoms, many gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of local Councils, the republic ministries of motor transport, public health, and education, and others.

However, irritable, over-sensitive and defensive responses to critical articles in the newspaper are still not uncommon. This demonstrates that some workers still harbor obsolete ideas about the nature and purpose of criticism in our society. For instance, our newspaper wrote about the pace setting achievements in the Alma-Ata meat industry association in incorporating new technology for processing and preserving hides ("The Effect of Reconstruction," 20 November). This is a much needed improvement. How

organization of the Alma-Ata city heating enterprise network. And the answer sent to the editorial staff confirms this again.

Sometimes a response to criticism seem sound on the surface, but underneath is no sort of response at all. We had received many letters from the Taldy-Kurgan oblast concerning the shortage of bread. In an article titled "Irresponsibility" (27 October) this paper noted that the consumer cooperative was utilizing only half the capability of its bakeries and some of them were only utilized at a rate of 20-30 percent. The association of the baking industry "Kazkhlebprom" responded to this that for 1986-7, plans call for the building of a new bread plant in the oblast center, and in the current year for the reconstruction of the plant in the city of Tekeli. And yet not a word was said about by whom the unused capacity would be utilized and when.

One of the most widely used techniques for "neutralizing" criticism involves attacking the personal characteristics of the one offering the criticism. This is a technique which falls under the heading?? of suppression of criticism as defined in the Decree of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. A graduate of the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute, who was beginning to put the knowledge he had gained at the Institute into practice, shared with our editors his observations and thoughts concerning the shortcomings in the training of mechanical engineers. This is a pressing problem! The letter was verified. The facts were confirmed. The editors published it with the aim of mobilizing public opinion to eliminate these shortcomings ("The Authority of the Diploma," 5 October). Along with the official responses, dryly confirming the accuracy of the description of the problem, came a letter, signed by a dozen students and graduates of this institute, harping on a single note: Who are you that you have the nerve to tell us what to do? The author of the original letter, you see, had gotten some mediocre grades during his time at the institute, he had had to retake an exam or two, and hadn't participated in public life. It would have been another matter if one of the "A" students had written this letter.

Since many individuals signed the letter, it is more convenient for the editors to answer in the paper. Honored opponents of this not disinterested author and former "C" student, we would have been delighted to publish a letter from an "A" student, but, evidently, no "A" student was sufficiently disturbed by the inauspicious situation relative to the training of mechanical engineers in this period of accelerating scientific and technological progress. And not in "our" author's defense, but simply for the sake of objectivity, do we inform you that you yourselves elected him to the Komsomol Bureau of your department, apparently he had your respect and trust.

A person told the truth and signed his name openly. This is a social and ethical civic position deserving respect. Instead of considering and proposing how to improve the training of the mechanical engineers so needed by our country, these comrades have occupied themselves with delving into the dean's archives to turn up records of the past of their fellow student. What kind of position should we call this?